

STORIES of AMERICAN LIFE

Can Gotham Women Smoke in Street?



NEW YORK.—When Patrolman Peter Kilroy of West Thirtieth street police station knocked a cigarette from the hand of Mrs. Mary Sladden, with the remark, "Women can't smoke things on my beat," he sowed the wind whereof his chief is reaping, the whirlwind.

Commissioner Enright is the storm center of a protest against Patrolman Kilroy's action. Letters are pouring into police headquarters from all parts of New York and adjacent states. It begins to look like a national campaign.

Most of the letters attack Patrolman Kilroy's assumption of moral censorship, but there are many which support the officer as having exhibited extraordinary intelligence in interpretation of the public attitude. Others

of certain churches are said to have adopted this view.

According to the complaint Mrs. Sladden, accompanied by her husband, asked him for a cigarette at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street and at once lighted it. Kilroy approached, ordered her to desist from smoking on the street, and when she refused, knocked the cigarette from her hand. The complaint against the patrolman at West Thirtieth street station followed. The complaint was referred to Inspector Howard, who promptly turned it over to Commissioner Enright for judgment. Now it is up to the commissioner to say whether a woman may smoke publicly in New York city. Mrs. Sladden demands a public apology from the patrolman.

Did Kilroy interpret his orders correctly? He is instructed to prevent disorderly demonstrations on his beat. Kilroy's moral code perhaps classifies smoking of cigarettes as within that category. Mrs. Sladden, supported by thousands of women, combats the assumption.

Women prominent in public affairs of New York city insist that the patrolman exceeded his authority and that women may smoke wherever men may.

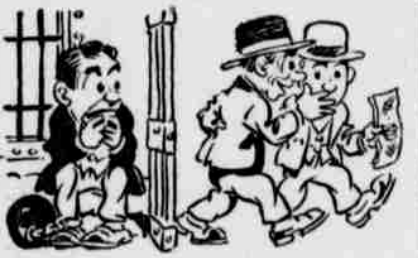
Can't Fool Chicago Alderman That Way

CHICAGO.—Alderman Anton J. Cermak saved Representative Joseph Placek of the Ninth Illinois district from being defrauded out of \$25,000. Robberies totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars are expected to be cleared up through the arrest of "Mr. Hamilton," alias Edward McNeill, alias Edward McComb. He was held at the detective bureau while Louisville (Ky.) police were raiding the headquarters of the gang there.

Placek admitted that when "Mr. Hamilton" came to him out of nowhere, and whispered of liquor that could be obtained from a Louisville distillery, he was interested.

The representative and Mr. Hamilton boarded a train for Louisville. Next morning they were eating breakfast in the Wattersson hotel, when Hamilton called Placek's attention to a pocketbook on the floor. They opened it and found \$100 and a telegram from "Dunlap & Co., New York, addressed to H. G. Bradley. Placek and Hamilton found Bradley registered in the hotel and went to his room.

The upshot was that Hamilton and Placek accompanied Bradley to a fake stock exchange. Hamilton decided to



take a flyer of \$500 on Studebaker. In 15 minutes he cashed in for \$1,000.

Next day they all went back again. Together the three used credit to buy \$50,000 worth on margin. The stock "soared" and closed with a credit to them of \$105,000.

Then appeared a suave manager. "Very glad that you have won," he explained, "but, gentlemen, how do I know that you have \$50,000 in case you'd lost? Show me \$50,000 among you and I will gladly pay."

Bradley conceded he could raise \$100,000 and Hamilton produced \$15,000. It was up to Placek to get \$25,000. So he brought Hamilton back to Chicago to raise the money. He told Cermak and Cermak told the police.

Skirts Nine Inches From the Ground



KANSAS CITY, MO.—Ankles, in Kansas City, are a total loss. At least so far as the 300 girl employees of Kansas City's municipal government—hospital nurses, stenographers, clerks, police matrons and other department employees—are concerned.

For Lieut. Walter Z. Fitzsimmons, police inspector of uniforms and authority extraordinary on "how long should a woman's dress be to still be a dress," has ruled that "nine inches from the ground is modest, proper and classy." As a result Lieutenant Fitzsimmons has the feminine wrath of the city swirling about his head in angry protest—and Fitzsimmons is only thirty-two years old.

The police inspector's ruling fol-

lowed an edict officials of the Benton exchange of the Kansas City Telephone company issued last week, in which it was ruled girl operators cannot wear dresses which are higher than two inches below the knee.

"But the two inches below the knee ruling isn't modest," Lieutenant Fitzsimmons announced in issuing the following bulletin to all city employees. "Skirts of female employees must not be higher than nine inches above the ground."

"Waists must not be too low cut and under no circumstances may the garments worn beneath waists be seen."

"Sleeves must be of modest length." "I'm not so old that I can't admire a well turned ankle and a little bit more, but I believe the display of too much feminine charm wrecks office efficiency," said the lieutenant.

"Male employees, thrown in contact with girls who wear modern costumes, spend more time in thought than in work."

"The flappers' argument that modern clothing is designed to meet present day needs sounds good on paper, but it doesn't work out in reality."

"Age Cannot Withstand Custom Stale"

BEAUVOIR, MISS.—A newly wedded couple received congratulations here this week and the bride, who was christened Mary Ann Cain, on Sunflower river, 12 miles from Ruleville, Miss., 72 years ago, announced blushing that it was the seventh time she had promised to "love, honor and obey." By the same token, W. Sanders, seventy-six years old, a Confederate veteran who, like the bride, is an inmate of the Jefferson Davis Soldiers' home, said he was the "luckiest man alive." They will continue to reside in the home.

Mrs. Sanders does not pose as a "vamp." She modestly explained that she "kept on getting married just because her husbands kept on dying." She had kind words to say of all her husbands and she declined to tell which one of them she loved the most.

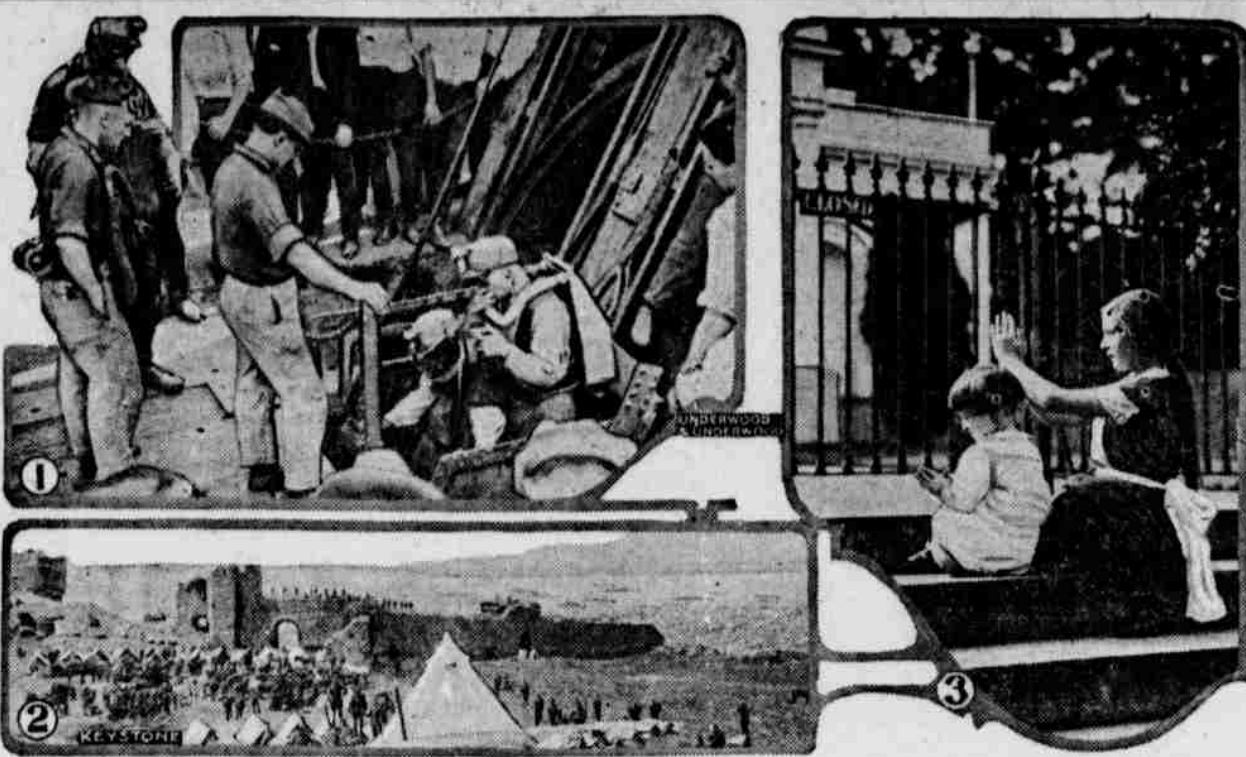
When asked about flappers, short skirts, bobbed hair and present day dancing, she said she did not approve of the modern styles but she had no harsh criticisms to make of any one's manner of living or dressing. She says she was "not raised that way" and if any of her daughters had joined the "Royal Order of



Flappers," she would have spanked her.

Though her face is wrinkled, this woman of seven husbands still has thick, black hair, containing only a few traces of gray. She says she is so thankful that she has pulled through all of her troubles and still has good health.

If she feels unkindly toward any of her husbands today, it was her sixth husband, with whom she only lived two weeks. She was sixty-two and this husband was only twenty-eight years old. His name was Edwin McGehee and he was a one-armed man. Mrs. Sanders said she had some property, and this young man married her property, and as soon as they got married her young husband persuaded her to sell her farm and put all her property into cash—which he took.



1. Squad of rescuers descending into the Argonaut mine at Jackson, Cal., in which 47 miners were entombed. 2. Greek encampment at Smyrna, photographed just before the Turks drove them out. 3. Children for the recovery of Mrs. Harding.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Shopmen's Strike Is Broken By Separate Agreements With Many of the Roads.

MEN GO BACK AT OLD WAGES

Senators Lodge, Townsend and Poin-dexter Renominated—Republicans Win Maine Election by Fair Majority—Danger of New War in the Balkans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SEPARATE agreements entered into by striking shopmen and railways representing about one-fifth of the country's mileage last week brought about a break in the strike that has lasted for some 75 days and threatened the nation's transportation facilities with demoralization. It is believed some other railways will soon make the same arrangement with the men, these including the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Northern Pacific.

Some of the big lines, notably the Pennsylvania, have not adopted the settlement plan. They assert they already have won the strike and will not make terms with the men who went out. Of the roads accepting the agreements the most important are:

New York Central lines and subsidiaries, including Michigan Central, Boston and Albany, and Big Four; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Erie; Chicago and Northwestern and its subsidiary, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; Baltimore and Ohio; Seaboard Air line; Southern railway; New York, Chicago and St. Louis; The Monon; Wheeling and Lake Erie.

The agreements are, as they should be, a compromise. All the strikers, except those proven guilty of acts of violence, are to be taken back within thirty days at the prevailing pay prescribed by the federal railway labor board, and in the shops where they were formerly employed, but not necessarily at the same jobs. There is no specific provision regarding the matter of seniority rights, but it is believed this issue can be worked out satisfactorily after the men are back at work. Any controversies arising from the strike that cannot be settled otherwise are to be referred to a commission to be established, consisting of six representatives of the labor organizations involved and six representatives of the railroads. This commission is to remain in existence only until May 31, 1923, and none of its decisions nor the agreement in general "shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other class or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise."

There is to be no intimidation or oppression of the employees who remained at work or those who took the places of strikers, and all law suits pending as a result of the strike are to be dismissed.

CREDIT for arranging this agreement is evidently due mainly to S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air line and head of a securities concern which owns large amounts of railway bonds. President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio also was prominent in the peace negotiations; and B. M. Jewell, head of the striking organizations, proved amenable to all suggestions looking toward a fair and reasonable settlement.

Mr. Warfield, in a statement concerning the agreement, made this pertinent suggestion:

"Regional railroad labor boards should be properly and promptly established; a board named by each group of railroads that operate in each of the four rate-making districts into which the commission has divided the country; the men of each group of railroads to also organize boards to confer with the regional

railroad boards. Negotiations could be successfully carried on and disputed questions settled if approached in good faith."

HEARING on the motion to have the strike injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty changed into a preliminary restraining order until a trial began last week before Federal Judge Wilkerson in Chicago, and the attorney general announced that it would proceed despite the partial agreements reached. The temporary injunction was extended ten days, but the court warned the government forces it would not be further extended. The government presented many thousands of affidavits telling of acts of violence and threats and other circumstances, all tending to prove its theory that a conspiracy existed, which in effect obstructed interstate commerce.

Mr. Daugherty's determination to press the case to a decision is based on his belief that the principles at stake are more important than any immediate issue or effect. The injunction, he thinks, if granted beyond the ten days now fixed by the court, will not only protect the workers who have taken places of strikers on roads not in the settlement, but will reach the question of responsibility of union leaders for acts of violence.

THE Greek debacle in Asia Minor was complete. Constantine's troops—those that were not captured—were withdrawn from the mainland in a hurry and the Turkish Nationalists occupied Smyrna in orderly manner. Then looting broke out, and on Thursday someone started a conflagration that destroyed the western part of the city. The Kemalists also occupied Bursa, burned by the fleeing Greeks, and announced that their capital would be moved to Konia. Their rejoicings over the victory were participated in by their countrymen who adhere to the Constantinople government, and there was much talk among them of recovering that city from alien dominance and of again possessing Thrace and the Dardanelles. This brought a warning from all the allies that an attack against the neutral zones of Ismid and the Dardanelles would mean war with the allies, and British and Italian troops were concentrated in those regions.

Probably the allies can restrain the Turks, but the danger in the Near East does not stop there and many wise statesmen are shaking their heads over the prospects of a new war in the Balkans. Bulgaria is massing her forces on the Thracian frontier, while Jugo-Slavia and her ally Rumania are mobilizing to give the Bulgars battle. The Serbs, who themselves want possession of Salonica, are determined that Bulgaria shall not grab Thrace and thus re-establish contact with the Turks. The Bulgarian press is urging the government to abandon diplomacy and to fight. England, which has been the friend of Greece, will not permit Turkey or Bulgaria to get Thrace and has a powerful naval force guarding the waters between the continents. Italy is most desirous of peace and is urging England to consent to a new conference on the Near East. France rejoices over the victory of the Turks, but joins with England in the determination that Constantinople and the Dardanelles shall remain neutral and under international control. All in all, British diplomacy seems to have made a mess of it, but a layman at this distance has no right to pass judgment yet. Britain's course may have been influenced greatly by the ever existent and now increasing fear of a general Mohammedan uprising against Christian domination.

IT IS true, as Mr. Davis says, that the disturbances in the coal mining industry are ended, but the disturbances in the minds of the consumers of coal are just beginning. The dealers, greedy, unscrupulous and conscienceless, are demanding exorbitant prices for coal and the people are willing, with little prospect of relief except in some states where the authorities have both the power and the will to check the profiteering. Meanwhile the congressional conferees have been disputing over the Cummins-Winslow coal distribution and price control bill, disagreeing as to its application to interstate as well as intrastate shipments. Henry Ford is the most vociferous of the big coal consumers, and according to the latest reports he had not altered his intention to shut down the Ford plants. He charges that the Interstate commerce commission, through its control over empty coal cars, "is playing into the hands of coal profiteers under guise of regulations for the public good," and adds: "The same interests which own the public utilities, railroads and mines are using the commission as part of their scheme to fleece the public, and the scheme is so simple that nobody sees it."

CONSIDERABLY battered by results in recent primaries, the "old guard" of the Republican party resumed its smiling appearance last week after the primary elections were held in Massachusetts, Michigan and Washington. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge won over Joseph Walker by a three to one vote, and will have to contest the election with William A. Gaston, who defeated Sherman L. Whipple for the Democratic nomination. Senator Townsend of Michigan, who was opposed by three candidates, won his renomination by a plurality of about 25,000—a notable victory since he was hampered by the issue of "Newberryism." Out in Washington

Miles Polindexter had little difficulty in obtaining a renomination for the senate. The Democratic nominee is C. C. Dill.

Two Democratic gubernatorial primaries in the South were of general interest. In South Carolina T. G. McLeod defeated Governor Blenise, and the state is to be congratulated. In Georgia Governor Hardwick was beaten by Clifford W. Walker. Hardwick has opposed the Ku Klux Klan, which probably accounts for his defeat.

Maine's election, which used to be considered a reliable indication of results in the nation generally in November, took place Monday, and the Republicans won by what the party leaders professed to regard as satisfactory majorities, though naturally they were far below those of 1920. Senator Frederick Hale's majority over Curtis, Democrat, was about 27,000, and Governor Baxter had a slightly larger margin over Pattangall. The four Republican congressional candidates were elected, but the Democrats increased their membership in the state assembly from 15 to 40 and in the state senate from none to three. Republican leaders in Washington called the Maine result an endorsement of the administration, while the Democratic chiefs found satisfaction in the reduced size of the Republican majorities.

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ALL the country shared with President Harding his anxiety over the serious illness of Mrs. Harding, and everyone rejoiced when the news came from the White House that the crisis was passed and the gracious lady's recovery was virtually assured.

THE house sent the tariff bill back to conference because it objected to the proposed duty on potash and the provision continuing for one year the dye embargo act. The changes demanded by the house were made, and the bill was then approved by the representatives after a very brief debate.

MARKET REPORT

FURNISHED BY U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grain

Grain prices were firm the first half of week ending Sept. 14, but declined later and closed at net losses. Principal market factors were: Slow cash and export demand, lack of support, increase in visible supply, and hedging pressure. Chicago December wheat down 3c. Chicago December corn down 2c. Wheat and corn lower on the 14th on partial settlement of rail strike, decline in Liverpool, and bearish news from Canadian northwest. Fair export demand.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.03; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.01; No. 2 mixed corn 63c; No. 2 yellow corn 63c; No. 3 white oats 36c.

Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 50c; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas 55c.

Closing future prices: Chicago December wheat 99 3/4c; Chicago December corn 56 1/8c; Minneapolis December wheat \$1.00 7/8c; Kansas City December wheat 99 1/8c; Winnipeg December wheat 91 3/4c.

Wheat feeds remain firm but sales generally are small. High protein feeds also slightly firmer. Drouth in southwest causing improved demand in that section. Quoted Sept. 13: Spring bran, \$15.50, standard middlings, \$14.50, Minneapolis. Winter bran \$15, green shorts \$26 St. Louis. Gluten \$30.35 Chicago. Hominy feed \$29 Atlanta, \$25.25 St. Louis.

Dairy Products

Butter market steady to firm for the week. Hot weather has continued to cut down production and has reduced percentage of fancy grades in current arrivals. Storage goods beginning to move in a small way.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 31 1/2c; Philadelphia 40c; Boston 39c; Chicago 38 1/2c.

Fruits and Vegetables

Potato markets weaker for eastern stock, slightly stronger for northern and western. Chicago market, up 40c on northern round whites. Prices slightly lower eastern shipping points, firm in other sections. Onions firm in extreme eastern cities. Peaches firm in midwestern cities. Markets weaker for New York fall apples, steady to strong for middle-western Jonathans. Peaches firm in Chicago showing weak tone in other consuming centers. Prices reported September 14: New Jersey potatoes, sacked Irish cobbles \$1.50@1.75 per 100 pounds; Pittsburgh, weaker New York at 85c to 90c. Giants 75c to \$1 eastern markets. \$1@1.25 Detroit and Cleveland; 65c to 75c, o. b. shipping points; round whites \$1 f. o. b. Maine cobbles \$1.10@1.15 Boston, 50c to 60c f. o. b. Northern round whites \$1.40@1.75 in midwestern cities. \$1@1.25 f. o. b. Wisconsin and Minnesota points. Red river Ohio \$1.25 @1.35 in city markets. Western russets mostly \$1.40@1.55; carlot sales Chicago \$1.05.

Sales at Idaho points 55c to 60c f. o. b. New York yellow Globes ranging from \$1.50 per 100-lb. sack Baltimore. Middlewestern yellow stock \$1.50@2 in leading markets.

New York apples wealthy @24, 75c to \$1 per bu.; \$2.25@3 per bbl. eastern cities. Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas Jonathans \$3.50@4; midwestern muskies \$3.50.

New York and Michigan peaches, Elbertas, bushel baskets, \$1.25@2.25 in consuming markets; 90c to \$1.10 f. o. b. shipping points.

Michigan grapes Concord and Moores early firm leading markets at 25c to 34c for 4-quart baskets.

Live Stock and Meats

Chicago hog prices continued their upward movement, and closed ranging from 25c to 40c being scored. Cattle prices also showed some improvement over those of a week ago.

September 14 Chicago prices: Hogs, top 39.90; bulk of sales, \$3.50@3.90; medium and good beef steers, \$7.50@10.70; butcher cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.50; feeder steers \$5.50@8.25; light and medium weight veal calves \$11.50@13.50; fat lambs \$12.75@14; fat hams \$39; 12.25; yearlings \$9@11.75; fat ewes \$3.75 @3.75.

Market declines in the price of medium grade lamb was the outstanding feature of the week's trading in eastern wholesale fresh meat markets. Beef was 50c lower to \$1 higher, veal firm to 10c higher; good grade lamb steady to \$1 higher while mutton ranged from \$1 higher on good grade to \$2 lower on medium grades; pork loins firm to 10c higher.

September 14 prices good grade meats: Beef \$16.50@18; veal \$16@20; lamb \$24@27; mutton \$13@15.50; light pork loins \$25@29; heavy loins \$13@20.

East Buffalo Live Stock

East Buffalo, Sept. 14—Cattle: Receipts, 4 cars; market steady. Hogs: Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; best \$2.25@3.50; yorkers and pigs, \$1.25@10.35. Sheep: Receipts, 3 cars; market strong; top lambs, \$15.25; yearlings, \$9@10; weathers, \$7@7.50; ewes, \$4.50@5.50. Calves, \$14.50.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.06; October, \$1.06; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.04.

YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 67c; No. 4, 66c; No. 5, 65c.

WHITE OATS—Cash No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 53c; No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 51c; No. 5, 50c.

RYE—Cash No. 2, 73 1/2c.

BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$4.75; October, \$4.50 per cwt.

SEEDS—Prime and choice clover, \$10; alfalfa, \$10; timothy, \$2.75.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$17@17.50; standard \$16@16.50; light mixed, \$14@14.50; No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2 clover, \$14@14.50; rye straw, \$11.50@12; wheat and oat straw, \$10.50@11.

FEED—Bran, \$24; standard middlings, \$22@22.50; fine middlings, \$20; cracked corn, \$18.50@22; coarse cornmeal, \$20; chop, \$24.50@25 per ton in 100, sacks.

LOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$9.50@9.75; fancy winter wheat patents, \$7.50@7.90; second winter wheat patents, \$6.50@6.75; winter wheat straight, \$6 @6.50; Kansas patents, \$7@7.50 per bbl.

Live Stock and Poultry

CATTLE—Best heavy steers, \$23@29; best handy weight butchers steers, \$22.50 @28; mixed steers and heifers, \$16@27; handy light butchers, \$5.25@6; light butchers, \$5@10; heavy cows, \$5@5.50; butcher cows, \$4@4.75; cutters, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice light bulls, \$4.75 @5; bologna bulls, \$4@4.50; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.75; feeders, \$2.50@3; steers, \$4 @5; milkers and springers, \$4@7.50.

CALVES—Best calves, \$15@16; others, \$4.50@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$13.50@14; fair lambs, \$9@12; light to common lambs, \$6@8.50; heavy sheep, \$2.75@4.50; fair to good sheep, \$5@6; culls and common, \$1.50@2.50.

HOGS—Mixed hogs, \$9.50; heavies, \$11 @12.25; roughs, \$7; stags, \$4@4.50; boars, \$3; pigs, \$3.40@3.50.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring, 24@25; leghorns, 13@16; large fat hens, 25 @26; medium hens, 22@24; small hens, 18@20; old roosters, 15c; geese, 13c; large ducks, 20@22c; small ducks, 15@20c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

Farm and Garden Produce

PLUMS—\$1.50@2.25 per bu.

GRAPES—Michigan, 23@25c per 4-quart basket.

APPLES—New, \$1@1.50 per bu.

PEARS—Bartlett, \$1.50@2 per bu; common, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.

CELERY—Michigan, 25@30c per doz.

POTATOES—Jersey cobbles, \$2.15@2.25 per 100-lb. sack; Glatts, \$1.90@2.00 per 100-lb. sack; Michigan, \$2@2.25 per 100-lb. sack.

ONIONS—\$1.75@2 per sack of 100 lbs. DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 18@19c; medium, 16@16c; large coarse, \$9@11c per lb.

Butter and Eggs

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 34 @34 1/2c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh current receipts, 29@30c; fresh candied and graded, 22@24c; refrigerator firsts, 27@28c per doz.